The cause of this treatment was her detection in adultion could be a seed that the aman named Thos. Byron, who, a wold the vengeance of the aggrieved husband, had smediately quit the city. For some days after the source. The injured woman seemed comparately well, and it was not till she had given with to a stillborn child, which was about a sixth day, that she manifested any alarming symposa. She lingered until the 13th inst., and up to the oment of her death made the most solemn asseverations innocence in regard to the charge of adultery made painst her by her husband. The case commenced on Saturday morning, and connued until this ovening.

The first witnesses examined were Doctors Gavenzel and Beale, of this city, both of whom testified that the same came by her death from a rupture of the spicen, and or directly, inflammation of the stomsch, which do abortion. The rupture, which they stated to be needed or contusion indicating that it was inflicted by he point of a stick, or something of that circumference.

d the prisoner started up and ran in the direction sling of the bell indicated the fire to be. They asmed, however, before proceeding far, that the alarm alse, and they therefore returned; he (witness) red at the prisoner's house until about 10 o'clock, at, when he left for his boarding house; he retired to con after getting there. In about an hour or two the prisoner came to his room and awaking from his sleep, said he wanted him at his house; see, dressed with as little delay as possible, and ith the prisoner; non entering the street he, (the ser) remarked to him, "I am done, now and for-I caught Margaret (meaning his wife) in the backwith Byron; I told her to say nothing about the that I would be silent upon the matter." He sas) and the prisoner then proceeded to the house, ratering the bedroom found the wife there; both enced talking upon the subject of the difficulty; fer the interchange of some angry words the prisorstruck her; she ran into an adjoining sm, occupied by boarders, and through the instituo of one of the beds on her face. He (witness) the prisoner followed her, and through the instituo of one of the boardors, who got out of bed heating the dispute, partial quiet was restored, three-that is, the prisoner, wife and himself, ness,) again returned to the room whence she fled, here again, after a few more angry expressions, she struck by the prisoner and knocked down; she red motionices for a minute or two, and then arose sat upon the bed. The prisoner remarked that he dge and kill Byron, and immediately rushed down s. He (witness) followed, and, going into the street; red a friend of Byron's, and called upon him to a in, clee the prisoner would murder Byron. He went for the watchman, and upon his returney a bout three-quarters of an hour absent—he found eccased in the street; she was forced or dragged out ap lisoner, and compelled to take refuge in a neighner having her illness: she observed several bruises.

Design dast out of door by the prisoner at a late hour on the night in questien.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

A witness, named Campbell, a boarder in the lates of Cronin, testified to much the same hots given in evelence by the prisoner's believ, with the addition that the deceased remarked to his was being upbraided with her conduct, that Byron she was being upbraided with her conduct, that Byron she could not be forced without much difficulty.

Joseph Mayo, Mayor of the city, testified that on the flast of last month, the day upon which the prisoner was being this for examination upon the charge, the deceased stated that while in bed on the night of the 28th, she was accurated by the touch of some person, whom she discovered, upon close observation, to be this Byron; she served him to leave the room, remarking: "What would leave; in a moment or two after she went down stairs and observed Byron seated upon one of the steps; the passed him and went into the water closet or backhouse; while there this man, Byron, attempted to force in the door, and it was then her husband came up; he (witness) disposed of the case by requiring the prisoner to give security to keep the peace; he did not on that occasion observer.

Witness—I don't remember.

What may may agains the supposition that every person to whom extreme unction is administered is dying; on the contrary, I tell them thisy should receive this as a ramement when there are hopes of recovery in order that they may reap the temporar benefits which it confers; we hold it to be situal for a priest to defer the administration of this sacrament to a hopeless crisis in any disease, when he had an opportunity of doing so at a stage when hopes of the recovery of the patient existed.

Mr. Gilmer—lot samuel to a whole it confers; we hold it to be situal for a priest to defer the administration of this sacrament to a hopeless crisis in any disease, when he had an opportunity of doing so at a stage when hopes of the recovery of the patient existed.

Mr. Gilme

and it was then her husband came up; he (witness) disposed of the case by requiring the prisoner to give security to keep the peace; he did not on that occasion observe that she was pregnant, but did in a few days after, upon seeing her at his recidence; it was his knowledge of this neet that induced him, upon hearing of her death, to order the Coroner to hold an inquest upon her; he believed a warrant was issued for the arrest of Byron, but he, it appeared, evaded the pursuit of the officers.

Rev. John Teeling, Roman Catholic curate of this city, was next examined, by Mr. John H. Glimer, counsel for the prisoner. He said: I have seen the prisoner at the bar; to the best of my knowledge I saw him at the Hustings court, and believe I had previously seen him at the house where I attedded the deceased (Mrs. Cronia); at house on Fifth street, said to be the house of that person; I was called to see a sick lady in that house, in my spacity as a Roman Catholic priest.

Mr. Gilmer—Did that woman make any declaration to you?

Mr. Gilmer—Did that woman make any declaration to you?

Witness—I cannot say that she made the declaration to myself in particular; she made a declaration in the presence of her husband and myself, or at least the person represented as her husband.

Mr. Gilmer—What was that declaration?

Witness—she declared, as well as I can remember, that she had never known any man but her husband since their marriage; or, in other words, she denied having had connection with the individual resultioned in connection with the charge made against her by her husband, or anybody clac.

me anybody else.

Mr. Gilmer—Why did she make that declaration in your presence?

Witness—I don't know what prompted her to do so at that moment; there were several persons in the room when she was about to make that declaration, but upon her saying "I contess"—a term which in my church has a psculiar signification—i ordered her to stop, and compelled all to leave the room except the husband; she then closed her hands together and uttered the denial which I have already detailed; whicher she addressed herself to me or to her husband I will not say positively.

Mr. Gilmer—Did I understand you as having regarded the words "I confess" in a sacramental sense, or as pre-fatory to a declaration of something sacred, not proper to be heard by those present?

Witness—I regarded them in that instance as introductory to a declaration which she was about to make to me of something appertisionly to the charge made against her by her husband, which, however, I deemed it improper that all should hear; I did not regard the words as used in a sacramental sense.

Mr. Gilmer—Did you not say to her "stop," when she was about to make her statement, and when she uttered the words "I confess"?

Witness—I believe so.

Mr. Gilmer—Did you not say to her "stop," when she was about to make her statement, and when she uttered the words "I confess"?

Witness—I believe so.

Mr. Gilmer—Bid you address her as her priest?

Witness—I believe so.

Mr. Gilmer—Bid you address her as her priest?

Mitness—I believe so.

Mr. Gilmer—With the the difference where the latter may speak in language unintelligible to the priest; in no other matance is a third person allowed to be present.

Mr. Gilmer—With the the difference between the declaration made to you ther acting in a civil capacity; the other a sacramental confession.

Mr. Gilmer—Ti in her sacramental confession to you she admitted her guilt in a hundred instances, could she, that declaration made to her husband in your pre-

witness—I have no recollection of having done se; I do not even recollect that I performed that creemony, but take it for granted I did, it beding my daty.

Mr. Gilmer—Lid you not tell her that she was very III? Witness—I do not recollect; I did not in fact know when nature of her disease, and merely protumed she was sick, from the fact of her having sent for you? Witness—I don't remember; but she seemed as if she expected ne.

Mr. Gilmer—Did the deceased admit to you at any time, or under any circumstances, that she was guilty of adultery?

Witness—Abstract from my capacity as sacramental coniessor she said nothing involving herself in guilt of that character; she denied her guilt, as I have aiready stated, in presence of her hasband and prosition, whether inculpatory or exculpator. In June 1 have aiready stated, in presence of her hasband and soon, whether inculpatory or exculpator. In June 1 have a sense of a liberty to rever the recommendation of the prisoner, I am not at liberty to rever the weak of the prisoner, I am not at most of the prisoner, I am not at most of the prisoner of the prisoner, I am not at most of the prisoner of the prisoner, I am not at most of the prisoner of the prisoner, I am not at most of the prisoner of the prisoner, I am not at most of the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner, I am not at the prisoner of the prisoner

at ministration of that accument is concerned, you as and only not infer that the party was independ under a sense of approaching death or impending discolution, but you are to infar the centerary. The only sgrif-cation implied in the performance of this coremony it that the person is suza, and so adlited as that death mystice, that can be had at any time. And a with some mental contession. Members of the Romish Church frequently go to the priest in perfect health to make it. Then, sir, so far as the priest in perfect health to make it. Then, sir, so far as the priest and these coremonies are or not what he said relative to the situation of the wave man forms a foundation for the introduction of her was man forms a foundation for the introduction of her was man forms a foundation for the introduction of her was also would send for the priest. He replied that she had better does, since the situation are always and the priest. He replied that she had better does, since the fit say anxiety upon the makes. Now, sir, stopping that the himself did have, in his own mind, any approhension of immediate or approaching discolution, because it is finguosable that he could have been appeared by the said of the country to his opinion that she would de soon, and hence it would have been appeared by the foundation would be entirely removed by the further statement of the G, that he said nothing the chelaration, that fundation would be entirely removed by the further statement of the G, that he said nothing the chelaration, that fundation would be entirely removed by the further statement of the G, that he said nothing the contrary control have been a proper and predent part in him to say nothing which would prevent her from receiving those spiritual parts of the statement are supposing that had a tendency to produce such an impression. You have his extraction to the said and thing to her regarding the such as the supposition of the parts. The such as the supposition of the product that he was all the supposition to the product

resist, purchase cammation to themselves." Rom. xill.

1. 2. But if required to answer any question in quality of Catholic minister of the sacrament of penance, where I believe God himself has imposed an inviolable and eternated death were to be the penalty of my refusal. The question proposed by the counsel for the defence affects me in the latter capacity, and hence I must decline to answer it the hatter capacity, and hence I must decline to answer it the hatter capacity, and hence I must decline to answer it the latter capacity, and hence I must decline to answer to this court. It is Catholic priest ever justified, under any effective of contempt of the country of the c

The Epidemic at Norfelk.

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NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

While I am writing martial music is falling upon my ear. It has been many a long and weary day dace such sounds greeted me. And what is the cause even now? Death has been at work, and a member of the fire department has fallen. The "United?" fire company has just passed me. I counted twenty six, all of whom were in uniform. Death has dealt lightly with this company; but now they have been called to pay the last tribute to a deceased member. His name was Floyd.

The epidemic of Norfolk has at length ceased, and though cases constantly occur, they are among those who return to unopened houses, and to these there would be danger, even though ice had gathered on our rivers sufficient to bear a horse and team. Three women were found a day or two since lying on one bed sick of fever. The house in which they had gone had remained closed until they opened it. Our thoroughfares are once more thronged with our people proparing for the winter. Not a boat but brings to us scores of those who have been absent from their hearthstones for three long and gloomy months. Happy will they be to know the time for return is come—in my humble ordinon fully come, though some think not. We have had ice a little, and frost in quantities. For three or four days the weather has been steady cold, and the only sickness prevalling to any extent is billious and internitiant fever. This prevails to a great extent among those who have been living in the country.

The murder in Fortsmouth creates considerable excitement, and many rumors relative to the cause are affoat, though none definite. One is that the man wanted to get married, and his son told him that he had better wait until his mother was cold in the grave; this enraged him to such an extent as caused him to kill the boy. Another is that the boy had robbed him, (which is true,) but whether this caused the act

to the contract.

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offered after the board at 87.5 and ee; some out loss for offered after the board at 87.

The interest maturing 1st of November on the bonds of the Junction (Ohio) Railroad, also on the bonds of Huron county, (Ohio,) will be paid at the office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William

sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday.) at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New Tork, for the month ending Oct. 31, is as

ports until they have been run a few years with the construction account closed, and no money borrowed.

The expenses of operating the road, as stated in the reports, are about one and a quarter cent per ton per mile on the Eric, and one and six tenths cent on the Central; but, as before stated, these reports do not show accorately the cost of this service. More reliable testimony on this subject is afferded by the recent action of the railroad conventions. At the one held at New York, embracing the officers of the four great lines between the Atlantic and the West, a joint report was submitted by the superintendents of the several roads, in which they state that "experience has proven that the lowest rates at which ordinary freight can be carried to pay interest and expenses will average about two cents per ton per mile for heavy agricultural products, three cents for greceries, and four cents for dry goods." At a subsequent convention of the railroad cumpanies of Ohio and Indians, similar rates were adopted.

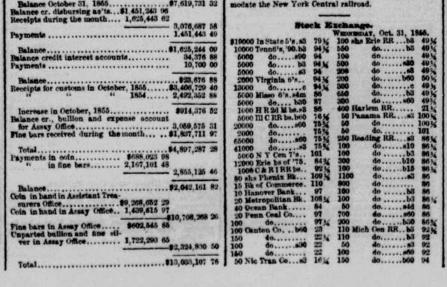
The above charges applied to the business of our two great lines would yield an average of a little less than three cents per ton per mile, and would serve to show that some of the business done on each of these roads does not even pay "interest and expenses."

Sufficient information has been elicited from the railroads of this and other States from the actions of the conventions, and from other sources of information, to warrant the belief that a considerable portion of the freighting business now done by our railroads yields no profit at the present rates, when due allowance is made for the increased wear and depreciation of the works, and for the occupation of the track to the injury of the other business.

So much for the past. If we look to the future we

occupation of the track to the injury of the other business.

So much for the past. If we look to the future we shall see, that with the return of the roads to remunerative prices, and the return of prices of produce to their old standard, (the latter soon to come round) freights will seek their natural channel—the frie canal—capecially when enlarged; that the local business, by reason of the cessation of increase of population—in some counties along the line an actual decrease—has also reached its limit; but, most important of all, the competition of the great Southern route, to be opened within eighteen months, with an unbroken gauge from New York to the Miscissippi river, by way of the Jersey Central, Pennsylvania, Mahoning Valley, &c., through Cleveland and Chicago, one hundred miles shorter than by the Central route, must deduct a very large amount of through business from the Central road. A glance at the map is enough to satisfy any one on this point. Western travel is not going one hundred miles out of its way to accom-



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